

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 13, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 62. 2 p.m. 63. Humidity 81. 74

January 13, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 64. p.m. 67. Humidity 9. 77

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

Single Copy 10 CENTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ANOTHER TURKISH REVERSE.

### FRENCH PREMIER CONFIDENT OF ALLIES' SUCCESS.

### Failure of German Aeroplane Raids.

#### French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 11, 6.45 a.m.

We took, after a fierce struggle, a trench in La Boisselle region. We repulsed attacks north-east of Arras, then counter-attacked, carrying two lines of trenches on a front of about 500 metres.

We gained, north of Perthes, a line of 200 metres of trenches. We repulsed two fierce counter-attacks north of Baucourt, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans.

The London Times reports the complete failure of the projected invasion of England by 16 German aeroplanes.

#### Fruitless Attacks.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 10th the Allies' artillery got a fine range while firing against the enemy's trenches in the Ypres region. The French seized a German trench north of Arras, after violent fighting. The Germans delivered several attacks north of Soissons during the night of the 9th and day of the 10th in an attempt to retake the trenches lost by them on the 8th, but all were repulsed, and the French troops made progress.

The French gained a line of 200 metres of trenches north of Perthes. The Germans attempted to retake a small fort which they had lost north of Baucourt. Their attempts failed and they sustained very heavy losses.

Snow is drifting in the Vosges.

The Germans attacked without success a French outpost south-east of Wissembach.

#### German Aircraft Active.

German aviators have flown over the Dunkirk region, dropping bombs which killed or wounded five civilians.

A German aviator was chased from Malo les Bains to Amiens, where he fell down on the French lines; one pilot officer was killed and the other wounded.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

#### More Russian Successes.

Jan. 12, 7.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says:—The Russian Army in the Caucasus has achieved further successes, capturing two Turkish Companies and two mountain guns.

#### Cause for Confidence.

Jan. 12, 7.15 a.m.

President Poincaré, speaking at Hazebrouck, after returning from the front, expressed the opinion that we ought now to be more than ever confident of the triumph of civilisation over barbarism.

#### WAR ITEMS

Greek Metropolitan Said to Have Been Arrested.

Athens, Dec. 2.—It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish authorities at Aivali have arrested the Greek Metropolitan under the pretext that he was inciting Christians against Turkey.

Ever Pasha before leaving for the front arbitrarily appropriated 200,000 francs from the Ottoman Bank.

The total losses admitted by the Turks up to November 23 are twelve thousand killed and wounded.

Alexandria, Dec. 1.—The recent arrival of further troops increases the previous confidence that the British forces are ample to deal with any eventuality. Absolute tranquillity continues.

#### British Subjects in Germany.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—The Berlin papers state that the Union of German Trainers will shortly hold a protest meeting in Berlin against the release of English trainers and jockeys from Rulleben. English subjects who have received permission to leave Germany and who wish to do so now must start before next Sunday. Any who remain after that day will not be permitted to travel until January 8, when a train will be placed at their disposal.

#### Germans Handcuffed.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—The Telegraph states that on Saturday some hundreds of German soldiers arrived at Ghent handcuffed, having refused to do duty. This makes still stronger the opinion that "it's a long, long way to Calais."

#### Turkey's Army in Thrace.

Paris, Dec. 3.—According to a telegram from Sofia, based on reliable information, the Turkish forces now concentrated between Enos, Adrianople, Kirk Kilisse, and the frontier of Bulgarian Thrace amount to upwards of 300,000. They are well supplied with powerful artillery and are divided into two armies.

#### Patron Saint the Poles.

Warsaw, Dec. 1.—Archbishop Kwiatkowski has sent a telegram to Vatican stating that the Germans operating in Poland are systematically using Catholic churches as positions for their mitrailleuses, wireless stations, &c., as the result whereof many have been destroyed. The Archbishop points out that the same danger threatens the old Cathedral of Cracow, which contains the relics of St. Stanislaus, and begs the Pope for his protection. St. Stanislaus is the patron saint of the Poles, and was Bishop of Cracow. He is said to have been slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaus.

#### Belgian Premier's Son Killed.

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant learns that the son of the Belgian Premier, M. de Broqueville, a volunteer with the Belgian Army, has been killed. It is rumoured that a second has also been killed.—Reuter.

#### Union Hospital Ship.

Cape Town, Dec. 2.—Lady Buxton, in the presence of a large assembly, including the Administrator, Sir N. de Waal, General Thompson, the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Smuts, Sir Lewis Mitchell, and the Archbishop of Cape Town, yesterday inaugurated the Union

hospital ship Ebani, a converted Elder-Dempeter liner. Her equipment is being carried out by an influential ladies' committee, under an official committee, on voluntary aid, whose appeal has met with the most generous response from all parts of the Union, including a contribution of £30,000 from the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

#### To Rouse Hatred of British.

Rome, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from the Messaggero's correspondent at the French front describes the German psychological work in systematically instilling into the troops the poison of hatred against the English, especially through accounts of atrocities. One of the most common stories related is that the English seek their prisoners in petroleum and then burn them alive. Naturally, the dum-dum bullets stories are still being repeated.

#### German Airmen Interned.

Copenhagen, Dec. 1.—The German airmen whose seaplane came down in the North Sea near the island of Fance has been interned.

#### Louvain the Second.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The Journal states that M. Lutaud, Governor General of Algeria, proposes giving the name of Louvain to the first village to be founded in Africa by Belgian refugees.

#### Praise for the Berkshires.

"It is men like you that have enabled us to gain the successes that have been won," says Sir John French in addressing the 1st Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment at the front. "Your conduct throughout the campaign has been magnificent," adds the Commander-in-Chief.

German Socialists—Herr Liebknecht to form New Party. The Hague, Dec. 3.—A message from Berlin states that the Socialist party contemplate excluding Herr Liebknecht from the party for voting against the war grants yesterday in the Reichstag. It is expected that Herr Liebknecht will, after the war, organise a new Socialist party, of which he will be the head, including all the Socialists who disapprove of the attitude of their members in the Reichstag, especially those who have given unqualified support to the war policy of the Government.

British Persecuted in Germany. Bayreuth, Nov. 30.—The Socialist newspaper Volkstribune has been suppressed by the commander of the Third Army Corps for appealing to the Reichstag to put an end to the persecution of British people in Germany.

Germans and Canada. Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The authorities are searching for secret stores of arms in the Isle of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence river, where a concrete base upon which a siege gun might be mounted has been found on a tract where the Germans two years ago established a plant for the manufacture of concrete blocks. The island commands the defences of Quebec and the St. Lawrence channel. The concrete base has been demolished. A search for secret stores of arms and ammunition is being made. It is recalled that last summer a German moving picture company filmed a "battle" on this island.

Lieutenant Briggs. Copenhagen, December 4.—Lieutenant Briggs, the British aviator whose aeroplane was shot during the bomb-dropping raid at Friedrichshafen, has now almost recovered from his wounds, and, according to a Berlin dispatch, has been conveyed as a prisoner to the fortress of Ingolstadt.

#### FOREIGN CARGOES AT TSINGTAU.

How Owners May Regain Possession.

Below we give a translation of the Regulation touching the goods and cargoes owned by foreigners and stored at Tsingtau. This regulation was published on December 22 last. It does not, of course, apply to Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

1. Goods and cargoes shall be taken out by the end of March, 1915.

2. Owners wishing to take delivery of goods must present an application directly to the Tsingtau Wharf Bureau, clearly stating the marks, number and names of goods, number or quantity of packages, destination, port of departure, the way of transportation, names and nationalities of ships on which the cargoes were transported, names of shippers and any other items necessary for proving ownership of the applicant.

The bills of lading or the receipts issued by the German Wharf Office shall also be presented.

If the applicants are not able to present the B/L or receipt above-mentioned, for any unavoidable and reasonable cause, they shall prove by other means their ownership and have to deposit cash or any other bond which the Wharf Bureau deems suitable, just in such an amount as to cover the value of the goods.

Owners wishing to have the delivery of cargoes and goods transported to Tsingtau on board ship are also obliged to have the B/L certified by shipping agencies to the effect that freight was paid.

If, afterwards, no dispute occurs, the cash or bond deposited will be handed back at the request of the applicant after June 1, 1915.

In case applicants want to have the delivery of their goods, stored in the warehouse or compound which was leased from the German Wharf Office, they shall present an application clearly stating marks, numbers and names of the goods, as well as the number or quantity of packages, and the name and whereabouts of the warehouse or compound where goods are stored. They must also present the deed or any other document of the warehouse or compound.

On the applications above-mentioned the applicant shall write his address and sign.

3. Those who have been permitted to take out their goods have to pay storage and fee to the Wharf Bureau, the list of which is attached to this regulation.

4. In case no application is made, the Wharf Bureau will keep the cargoes and goods at the expense and risk of the owner, and will publish the marks, numbers and quantity of the packages in the Official Gazette published at Tokyo.

5. Those who wish to take out the above-mentioned goods shall take the same procedure mentioned in Art. 2 and, moreover, must pay the whole expenses caused on the goods and storage plus five times the fee.

6. If, by the end of May, 1915, no application is made, the goods and cargoes shall be confiscated by the Government.

7. In the case of goods perishable or dangerous, the Wharf Bureau will dispose of them by auction. The proceeds thus gained will be kept by the Bureau till applied for.

8. Storage is to be calculated from the day when the regulation has become operative.

9. This regulation shall be in force from December 28, 1914.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

Turks Don't Love the Kaiser any More!

Paris, Jan. 5.—According to advices received from Constantinople, recent events have severely thinned the ranks of partisans of Germans, and the anti-German movement is increasing. Many German families are leaving Constantinople. General Von der Goltz's mission is regarded as doomed to failure.

#### Heroes of the Formidable.

London, Jan. 5.—Stories of survivors of the Formidable show that shortly before the vessel was struck sixteen bells and a rattling of tin cans heralded the New Year. Most of the men were asleep when the explosion occurred. They soon realised that there was something serious, as the captain ordered the boats out. This was only possible to start board, owing to the list.

When the survivors left, they saw men on the quarter deck, mostly smoking. The captain was on the bridge with a cigarette in his mouth.

The last words they heard the captain say were: "Steady, men! It's all right. Keep cool! Be British! There's tons of life left in the old ship yet."

The captain's tiercer was standing by his side as the ship disappeared.

One marine was blown twenty feet in the air, and fell in the water and was rescued.

#### British Aviators' Success.

London, Dec. 31.—A New York telegram states that officers from the Tennessee declare that the British aviators are the best in Europe.

The French are individually brilliant but as a military unit the British is the most efficient.

#### Muddy but Cheerful.

London, Dec. 31.—The Paris eye-witness says that the daily record of fighting from the sixteenth to the twenty-fourth shows that our offensive continued with increased violence and energy. The enemy's counterattacks showed that his assumption of the defensive was compulsory. A notable result of the fighting was that we captured important points d'appui. The bad weather has rendered the operations very severe.

The cold is intense and the liquid mud in which the men have to stand gets into the breeches of the guns, preventing them being fired, so the men have to fight with the butt-ends and their fists. The soldiers are described as blocks of mud, but their imperturbable good humour enables them to endure the hardships. They greatly appreciate the baths and changes of linen on leaving the trenches. Before Neuport are floods on one side and the sea on the other and dunes as the intervening ground. South of Ypres there is most difficult fighting in water, yet nothing but gains are recorded and there is no wavering.

From the Oise to the Argonne our artillery has been most prominent in destroying the enemy's guns. In the region of Rheims there has been principally artillery fighting. The enemy has fired twice as many projectiles as in the previous week, but was unsuccessful in wresting from us the heavy advantage our artillery had acquired. The effect of our attacks between Rheims and the Argonne is shown by the fact that all points d'appui we intended to carry, to-day are in our possession. The circumstances of the conditions of operations in the

#### TELEGRAMS

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The P. and O. steamer Nile struck at 2.30 a.m. on Monday, and disappeared at 5.15 a.m.

The Russians have captured two Turkish Companies and two machine guns in the Caucasus.

President Poincaré, on returning from the front, expresses his confidence in the triumph of civilisation over barbarism.

The Fukui Maru has arrived at Wada with 17 passengers and 140 members of the crew of the sunken P. and O. steamer Nile, all suffering from exposure.

#### NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

The latest Laught output is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board is reported elsewhere.

General news and an article on the liberty of the Press appear on page 3.

An election of two members of the Sanitary Board is to be held on the 22nd inst.

Some facts concerning the Philippine Constabulary Band are given in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Subscriptions to a Fund started by the Telegraph on behalf of British soldiers wounded at Tsingtau are acknowledged on page 4.

#### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### Friday, January 15.

Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.  
Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society—City Hall—noon.

#### Friday, January 22.

Sanitary Board Election.

#### Saturday, January 30.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

Argonne forest are even more arduous and the difficulties of wooded and muddy ground make continued progress all the more praiseworthy. There has been much mining and countermine and on four occasions we exploded German mines. Our moral superiority is indisputable, despite the unfavourable conditions. Aeroplanes and dirigibles have done excellent work in bomb and arrow-throwing and also in operating with the British fleet on the Belgian coast and regulating the range of guns and watching for submarines.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Manda-  
rin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to No. 14,  
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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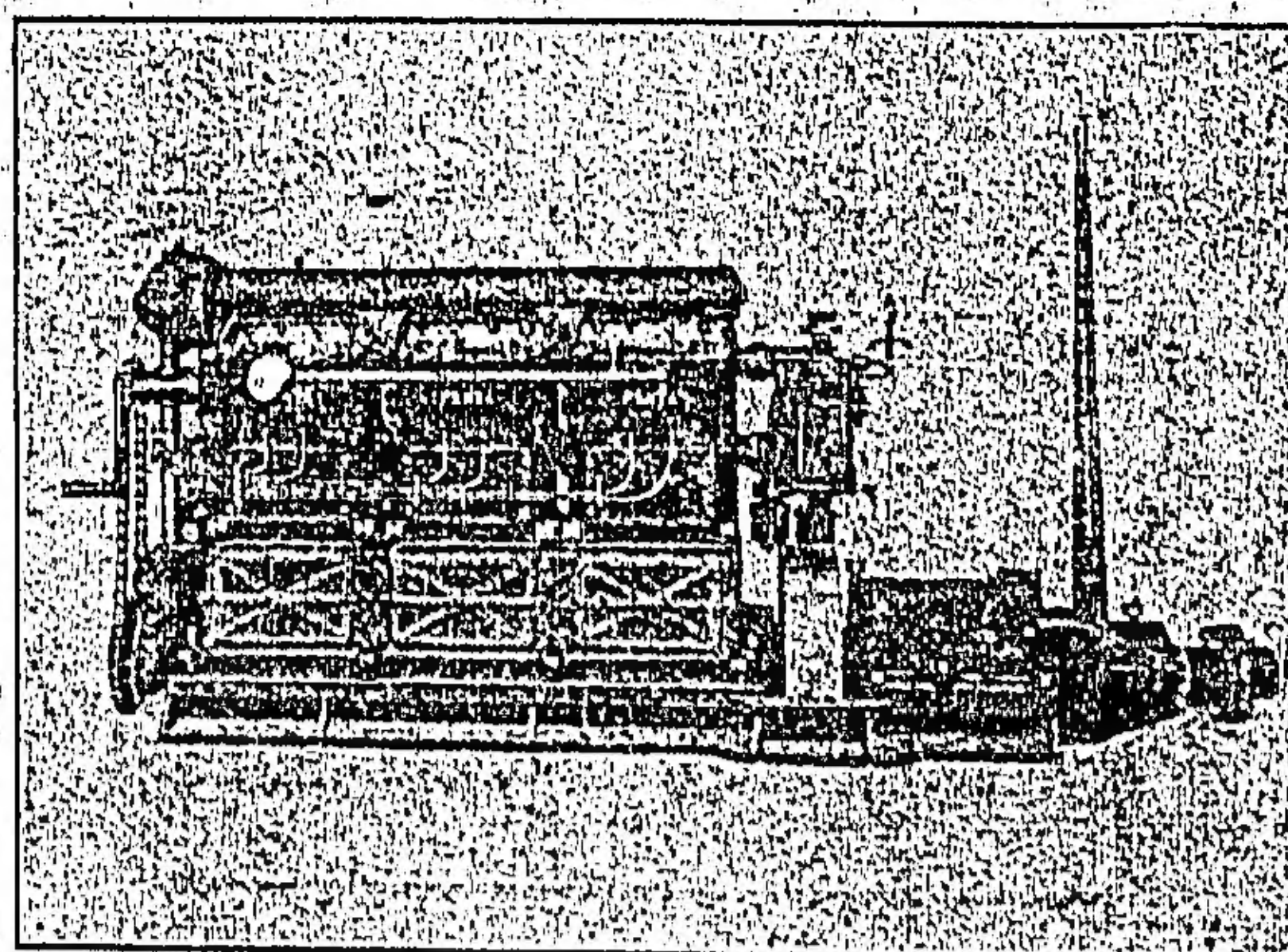
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OUR  
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South China Morning Post.

Aliens on British Vessels.  
In our own little colony we  
have seen how patriotic—nay  
clannish—were the Germans in  
our midst. Their individual in-  
terests were almost merged in  
order to acquire strength and  
permanence. The question of  
manning British boats by British-  
ers has been brought home to the  
authorities at this moment with  
tremendous force, for as Capt.  
Williams emphasised, in view of  
the network of our communica-  
tions spread over many seas,  
and seeing that our merchant  
ships are more or less the eyes of  
the fleet in the hour of trouble,  
we "ought seriously to bear in  
mind the desirability of having  
men of our own people in com-  
mand of our ships." We echo  
the sentiment and go further by  
saying that the time has come for  
us to cultivate a keener national  
spirit than hitherto. The ship-  
ping fraternity will certainly  
command the support of the  
thinking British public if it pro-  
motes a crusade to secure an all-  
British mercantile marine by Act  
of Parliament. Our individual  
interests are bound up in those  
of the nation, and we should no  
longer permit to aliens the power  
of command in British vessels.

Daily Press.

Trade Development in China.  
Afforestation has proved such  
a success in the few places in  
China where it has had a  
fair trial that it is impossible  
to believe that there are  
not many other places where it  
would succeed equally and build  
up a new industry. Again, there  
are in the West—in Yunnan, on  
the Tibetan border, and in the  
mountainous west of Szechuan—  
miles on miles of uplands that  
would be perfect pasture lands.  
All that would be needed would  
be some care in the first place to  
select the breed of sheep calcu-  
lated to thrive best in these con-  
ditions—for here again we refuse  
to believe that the native, unselect-  
ed and unimproved, breed that  
has existed there for centuries is  
the last word in stock-raising lore  
—and then see that the breed is  
not allowed to deteriorate and  
that proper care is used in pre-  
paring the flocks. The same  
may be said of wheat, and indeed  
of almost every Chinese product  
—what is needed is care in select-  
ing the most suitable varieties,  
and if this point were attended  
to consistently for a few years,  
we have no doubt that China's  
production of foodstuffs and of  
other exportable commodities  
would be so increased that the  
adverse balance of trade would,  
at the least, be very considerably  
diminished.

China Mail.

Where Germany has Erred.  
The Germans, compared with  
the British, are a nation of slaves  
composed of petty states that  
until two generations ago were  
too unenlightened to cease quar-  
relling among themselves and  
amalgamate for their common  
good. Having at last gathered  
together the "German clans,"  
they were so puffed up with them-  
selves that they have since per-  
formed such fantastic tricks  
beyond high heaven as must have  
made the angels weep. And of  
the French nation what do they  
know? How can a nation such as  
the German nation understand  
the most brilliantly intellectual  
people of Europe—a nation of  
true culture that has ever been  
foremost in the acceptance of  
ideas and their propagation in  
the face of any form of opposition.  
As little also do the Germans  
know of the depths of national  
feeling that animates and advances  
the vast masses that make up the  
great Russian nation. Germany's  
errors, in short, like Prussian  
conceit, are astounding; and until  
they realise that they have been  
the dupes of Prussian barbarism  
there is no hope for them. How-  
ever, what they probably cannot  
do for themselves is being done  
by the Allies, for slowly but with  
certainty Prussian military  
tyranny is being undermined and  
destroyed as a blotch on civiliza-  
tion ought to be.

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Cafe or Table d'Hôte with  
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arrangements

## MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing &amp; Enlarging

Hongkong, 24th July, 1913.

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# NOTICE

Won the D. S. O.

Amongst the recent appointments to the D. S. O. is the name of Second Lieutenant Leonard Maurice Edward Dent, 8th Dragoon Guards (Special Reserve). Mr. Dent is the only son of Mr. Edward Dent, Messrs. Dent Brothers. He was in the Volunteer at Eton, and at Cambridge he joined the Officers' Training Corps, taking his degree in modern history and military subjects. He got a commission in the 1st Loyal Dragoons, and was out in Africa with them for some months. He retired from the Army, and, after a fortnight at home, accompanied Sir West Ridgway, chairman of the British North Borneo Company, as private secretary and aide-de-camp on his visit to North Borneo, Hongkong and China in 1913. When the war broke out he volunteered for service during the war, and was appointed through the Special Reserve second lieutenant in the 8th Dragoon Guards. He came home having been wounded in the neighbourhood of Messines, Belgium, on Oct. 31. The honour conferred was for gallantry during the operations between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, in volunteering where ever a difficult piece of work had to be done.

#### 4 Indian Army Casualties.

"It would be disastrous for this institution if it became suspected of using its vague and silent power to serve the ends of the Government. The Press Bureau has been entrusted with wide discretion and great authority by the consent of all parties in Parliament and the country. It holds its power as a trustee for the whole nation. It would be intolerable and discreditable if it used this power to silence legitimate criticism, or to favour the views of any single party. It would in any case be intolerable and it would be the more intolerable at the present time, owing to the fact that the Opposition has always met the Government, alike in its criticism and its suggestion with a patriotic care that its authority should not be weakened."

The Academy, to which Sir V. Bull, M.P., contributes an article on the Press Bureau, remarks: "The Government must have a reasonably free hand in taking measures against lying reporters but their powers must not overstep the right to prevent criticism of themselves. Ministers cannot make Kaisers even in miniature. Nor may they enter into rivalry with the false reporter,

**Dangerous Power.**  
We are glad to see, says the *Nation*, that the Government have recognized that the claim to control criticism and discussion lately put forward by Sir Stanley Buckmaster cannot be sustained. Everybody knows that in a time of national danger the citizen must submit to interferences with his property and his mode of life, that would be intolerable in normal conditions. There has been no disposition to grudge the Government the fullest powers that are necessary for defence of the nation. But there is always a tendency in Government which asks for powers to protect the nation to go farther and take power to defend itself. Lord Robert Cecil pointed out on Monday that the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Bill

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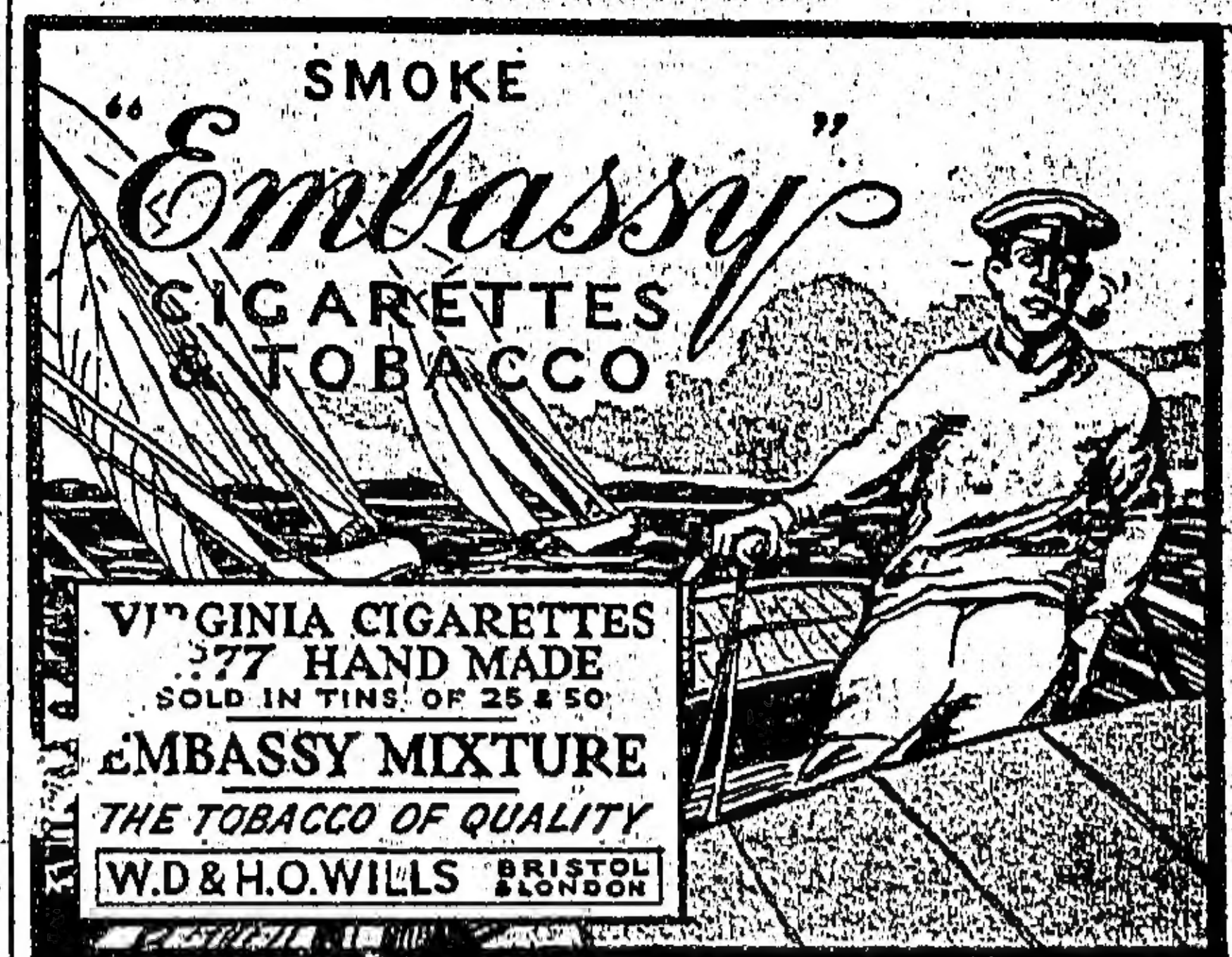
in the form which has now been abandoned, gave the Government the right to try by court-martial persons accused of spreading reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm, and if that clause is read together with the Solicitor-General's recent speech it means that the Government seeks authority to try by court-martial persons whose offence is that they are publishing reports likely to cause disaffection to the Government or to a member of the Government.

The nation gives the Government extraordinary powers, but it does not surrender its right to

know and to discuss the use the Government may make of those powers. It certainly would not let a War Minister repeat the horrors of the Crimean winter. But unless the Press is active and alert, gigantic wrongs may be done in the dark to the army and to the nation.

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THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison .....	3.50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP .....	1.00
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

## A COLD DOUCHE.

There is only one public body in Hongkong of which it can be said that some of its members are directly responsible to the public. That body is the Sanitary Board, and the responsibility alluded to arises from the fact that certain of the unofficial members thereof are appointed by popular vote. Despite the power of a numerically stronger official element, these members, in the main, do their utmost to serve the public weal, but in their efforts they receive small encouragement from the Government. Not once nor twice, but many times, have they complained of official obstruction to proposals advanced in the interests of health and sanitation. In fact, so discouraging has the attitude of the Government been when matters of this kind have been raised that one is almost warranted in concluding that the authorities, quite wrongly, construe the suggestions as partaking of a criticism of their shortcomings, accordingly resent them and do all in their power to hinder their adoption.

At any rate it is well-established that proposals emanating from the unofficial members of the Board are very coolly received in high quarters, no matter how admirable and praiseworthy they are. This fact was brought into prominence at yesterday's meeting of the Board, when the question of the insanitary condition of certain lanes and passages, used in common by two or more tenants, was again before members. As is well known, this is a matter which has given endless trouble to the Board and one on which much time and labour have been spent in seeking for a satisfactory solution of the problem. So convinced were members that it called for serious attention that they appointed a Select Committee to investigate and report on the question. The Committee sat, probed into the matter, hit upon a scheme for remedying the present evils, drew up its report recommending an amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, forwarded it to the Government, and then awaited the reply. That reply was read to the Board yesterday, and it was a typically cold and discouraging answer. It comprised a brief acknowledgement of the Report and a bare promise that the matter would be "considered" when the next amendment of the Ordinance was undertaken. Such was the recognition of many weeks' attention given to the question by men who voluntarily offer their services to the public.

It was not surprising that some of the unofficial members should press to have the matter dealt with at once, and we are sorry that Mr. Bowley's resolution to this end was not adopted. The argument against rapid action was that this matter might well be dealt with in the promised amending Bill. But no-one knows when that measure is to be brought forward. The only person to venture on any sort of prophecy was the Medical Officer of Health, who thought it would probably be before the war was over. That may be years hence. We agree with the Medical Officer when he says the more points which can be covered by the amending Bill the better, but that does not justify the postponement of necessary changes for an indefinite period. As defects arise let them be remedied. To wait for others to accumulate so that the whole job may be done in one act is not merely unsound—it is a foolish and dangerous policy to pursue.

## That Indian Money Changer Again.

We had something to say, last week, on the subject of Indian moneylenders; Mr. Brutton, in the I.O.U. case, in the Summary Court yesterday, said considerably more, and the judge was so impressed with the justice of the claim made by one of them that he made an order for repayment at the rate of five hundred dollars, on a debt of five hundred dollars—which must be rather a shock to the philanthropist who advanced the five hundred. We hope to hear yet that measures will be taken by the local government for prohibiting the lending of money to minors under any circumstances. The point was threshed out and settled at Home years ago, and so it should be here. In fact an entire overhauling and reconstituting of the Hongkong Money-lending Ordinance would be no bad thing for the Colony.

## Clearing Our Thoroughfares.

We rejoice to read that no less than sixty prosecutions occurred at the Police Court yesterday for infringement of traffic rules. We wish there might be sixty more today, and the same number tomorrow, and so on till Hongkong streets are kept in something like order. At present, though the ricksha coolies have condescended to begin to observe the rule of the road, the Chinese chauffeurs are, to a man, convinced that the middle of the road, and occasionally, the right hand side, is for the exclusive use of motor cars. The chairman, notwithstanding the recent test case, are as busy as ever in breaking the law; not contenting themselves with howling at a passer-by from the stands, they will follow him, "pestering" all the while, twenty or thirty yards along Queen's Road. When, too, are we going to have prosecutions for filthy language among the rickshamen? The least amiable over a matter of precedence calls forth a flood of foul abuse from one coolie to another which can be heard within a thirty-yard radius. Why should decent Chinese women, (or others who understand Cantonese) who are passing at the time, be forced to overhear such talk? It requires but very little in the way of system to put an end to all this.

## The Germans and Scripture.

Under the head of "The Bible and Belgium" a Straits paper publishes a quotation from the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which decides, to the latter periodical's own satisfaction, that the occupation of Belgium was foretold by the writer of Deuteronomy. "Let me pass through thy land; I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn unto the right hand nor to the left. Thou shalt sell me meat for money, that I may eat, and give me water for drink," etc., etc. There is a useful old saw to the effect that the Devil is a good hand at quoting Scripture, and the history of British Militarism and of German militarism amply bears out this.

## The Abuse of the Bible.

The Cromwellians who murdered their king, the Puritan Fathers who tortured the Quakers, and the Covenanters who assassinated Archbishop Sharpe all had excellent scriptural argument, precedent and authority for so doing—at least to their own way of thinking; and these modern hypocritical subjects of a hypocritical Kaiser seem to work on the same lines. How is it that the much-vaunted German culture has not taught the *Fremdenblatt* that there is not an action, good or bad, of which the human mind can possibly conceive, which, with a little ingenious twisting, cannot be found to be justified by the Bible? If the Germans think to strengthen their case in the eyes of neutral nations by such idiotically blasphemous parallels, they are mightily mistaken. No sane American, Dutchman or Scandinavian will see anything in them that is not ludicrous and contemptible. They might just as well ring the changes on the old "Judas went and hanged himself—Go thou and do likewise" of our schoolboy days.

## DAY BY DAY.

HE IS TRULY A WISE MAN WHO REFRAINS FROM DISCUSSING RELIGION, POLITICS OR HIMSELF WITH HIS FRIENDS.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; overcast.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52; overcast.

The Mails.  
U. K. Mail.—Closed to-day at 9 a.m. per s.s. Hiram Maru.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Luchoy at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 39 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

On Leave.  
L. S. Head and L. S. Roddick, of the Hongkong Police, leave by the s.s. Arcadia on Saturday for Home on holiday.

Stolen Bullocks.  
A Chinese living at the Fanling Golf Club has complained to the police of the theft of two bullocks worth \$180.

Preparing for the Races.  
The annual auction of sites for the erection of masts for the forthcoming annual Race Meeting will take place on Monday next.

Company Meetings.  
The annual meetings of shareholders in the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Ltd., the West Point Building Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., are to be held on February 2nd.

Valuable Ring Stolen.  
Mrs. M. A. Taylor, of Nathan Road Kowloon, has complained to the police that on January 11 some one stole from her dressing table a ring valued at \$1,600. It was set with four rubies and one pearl.

\$250 bail Estreated.  
A Chinese out on bail of \$250, in connection with being in unlawful possession of three hundred rounds of ammunition, failed to put in an appearance at the Police Court, this morning, and his bail was estreated.

"The Grotesques."  
We notice from a lengthy notice in the *Caleutta Englishman* that "The Grotesques," which are shortly due in Hongkong, are having a splendid season in India. They are described as "marching from triumph to triumph."

C. M. S. Missions.  
Archdeacon Barnett has left for Nanning to attend to affairs of the Church Missionary Society in consultation with the Rev. N. McKenzie and Dr. Baronsfeather. The Archdeacon is accompanied by the Rev. O. Cooper Hunt, who is bound for Pakhoi and possibly Yunnan-fu.

Whist Drive and Dance.  
A most enjoyable evening was spent yesterday at the theatre, Victoria Barracks, the occasion being the annual whist drive and dance given by the R. G. A. Sergeants' Mess. There were about 150 guests present, including N. C. O.'s from the other corps and Petty Officers from the various naval units in port. Sergt. Major Harris made an efficient M. O.

Naval Wedding.  
The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, of Miss Veronica Paterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paterson, of London, to Surgeon Taylor, of the Royal Naval Hospital. The service, which was conducted by the Bishop of Victoria, was choral, Mr. Danman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, presiding at the organ. After the service a reception was held at the Royal Naval Hospital.

Houseboy Thieves.  
At the Police Court, this morning, Inspector P. O'Sullivan conducted the case against the two houseboys charged with stealing three gold tie-pins and some spoons. The charge with reference to the tie-pins was not proceeded with, whilst on the other charge the defendants were found guilty, the first boy being sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and the second boy ordered to receive ten strokes of the birch.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE WAR'S DURATION.

Germany's Idle Dreams of a "Draw."

The question of the duration of the war has again been raised by the remark let fall by Earl Kitchener's sister, who says that she gathers from occasional chats with her brother that he thinks the struggle will last "a good bit longer." That is a rather non-committal phrase, to be sure, but we may deduce from it that the Secretary for War is still of opinion that we are a good way from the end of fighting yet. At the moment there appear very good reasons for holding such a view. Not only have the rival armies had time to "dig themselves in," but the worst of the winter is yet to come, and we know how bad weather has already hampered operations in both theatres of war. The present position may therefore very well remain until Spring sets in, when we may look to see fresh energy displayed by both sides, and when the conditions will be favourable for the Allies to take up a big offensive against the enemy.

## Germany's Aim.

The Germans at the moment appear to be aiming at a long-drawn-out campaign; the only point is whether they can stand the strain which this involves. The belief is now firmly held in well-informed quarters that Germany has now definitely abandoned every hope of being able to carry through her original plans. For the time being her dream of European domination has been put on one side. She now appears intent solely on playing for a "draw." To this end we may expect to see her strain every effort to hold the Allies in the west and to arrest the Russian advance by establishing her men in a series of carefully-laid trenches on her eastern frontier. She apparently thinks that by dragging out the war indefinitely, by taking every opportunity to deal a smashing blow locally, and by endeavouring to distract, harass and weary her foes in general, she will be able to wrest from an exhausted Europe a peace on the "as you were" basis.

## Confession of Failure.

This change of plan is, of course, in itself a confession of failure, since a swift and successful offensive was Germany's cardinal theory of war and of this war in particular. The change of plan means not only renouncing that theory because it has been found impossible of achievement, but the substitution of political for purely military considerations. But we imagine that Germany's new plan will meet with no more success than the first one. The success of this revised plan depends entirely on the ability of her armies to hold on when they are opposed in the east and the west alike by conclusively superior forces, as will be the case before long, and on her power to resist the effects of sea pressure. At the moment, however, it is, as we say, better to incline to the view that we may have to wait until the Spring for the real test of both these crucial questions.

## A Hopeless Outlook.

In the west the Allies' lines are now impregnable, and we doubt if Germany can gain another inch of ground in that theatre. Indeed, the Allies are already pushing them slowly back at important points—a result not attributable to the steady accession of French and British reinforcements, the gradual assertion of definite superiority in heavy cannonade, and the necessity Germany has been under of slightly weakening her forces in the west to strengthen those in the east—a process which seems very like robbing Peter to pay Paul. But in spite of the transfer of forces, Russia is more than keeping her end up, and soon we may hope to see the real invasion of German territory in process of being carried out.

## FAMOUS BAND'S VISIT.

Some Facts Concerning the Philippine Constabulary Band.

The Philippine Constabulary Band which arrives to-day on the Manchuria, and which is to give a performance in Hongkong, is making its third long trip to the United States.

The first time this famous musical corps visited the States was in 1904, when it accompanied a battalion of Constabulary to the Missouri Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, remaining almost a year.

The second trip was made in 1909, at the time of President Taft's inauguration, the band being ordered to Washington for the purpose of leading the inaugural parade. At this time, the band also played at the two inaugural concerts, the first time this honour has ever been shared with the well known Marine Band.

The trip in 1904 was in the nature of an educational tour of the States, many Americans then believing that half-naked Igorotes who have exhibited at fairs and seaside resorts were representatives of the most interesting and most misunderstood peoples of the world. Only those who have visited the Philippine Islands can appreciate the remarkable transformation brought about by American incentive and direction and Filipino willingness and co-operation. Incidental to the trip made in 1909, the Band played at the opening of the famous Esplanade at Washington and, later, made a general tour of the States, finally participating for half a month in the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Seattle. On the present tour, the band will remain at San Francisco on duty at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, from the date of opening, February 19, until the exposition is closed.

This world-famous Constabulary Band was organised on October 15, 1902, by order of Governor Taft. Captain Walter H. Loving, the present conductor, gathered 30 of the most skillful Filipino bandmen who had been in the Spanish Army in the Islands as a nucleus for his organisation. The strength has been increased from time to time until at present it numbers 80 men, being, as far as known, the largest military band in existence. The wonderful success of the band can be attributed to two reasons: the Filipinos' natural bent for music and the wonderful leadership of Captain Loving. It was this combination which enabled the Band to meet, in successful competition at St. Louis in 1904, the famous English Grenadiers Band, the Republique Guard's Band of France, the Mexican National Band and Sousa's Band. That chief of band leaders, Sousa, said upon hearing the Constabulary Band interpret his "Imperial Edward": "These Filipinos play my music better than any other band I know of." That was ten years ago and, in the interval, improved by experience and confidence of the past ten years, it is only fair to presume that new laurels are awaiting the band in the United States.

As an indication of the steadfastness of the members of this organisation, it is interesting to note that fifty-two of them have served more than eight years with it. The instrumentation of the band is complete in every particular. Every member excels on a chosen instrument; yet, the orchestration is probably the cleanest and most uniformly perfect of any large band. An admirable feature of the band is that the entire organisation will lay aside the band instruments and, at a moment's notice, play as a symphony orchestra the most difficult music from any of great masters from Palestrina to Puccini.

There are four saxophones in the band, and, as far as is known, no other band uses this instrument: it is a French instrument, of double reeds, the tone of which is a combination of those of the saxophone and the bassoon. The leader of this remarkable band, Captain Walter H. Loving, is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the St. Paul High School and obtained his

## RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

Appeal to Hongkong to Help Wounded Soldiers.

Five men of the South Wales Borderers who were wounded at Tsingtau are now in hospital in Hongkong. Their injuries, we understand, will render them unfit for further service, and in that event they will, of course, be given a pension. It is felt, however, that, in addition, some form of presentation from the people of Hongkong would not be inappropriate, since the success of the operations at Tsingtau went far towards averting the possibility of a hostile attack on this Colony.

The *Telegraph* has been asked to undertake a collection on behalf of the wounded soldiers, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum of money may be raised to provide a civilian outfit for each. The amount required is about \$1,000, and already a good sum has been subscribed, as will be seen by the list below. As the men will soon be leaving for Home, the time is short in which to raise the balance, but we can confidently appeal to our readers to help in this deserving cause on behalf of brave Britishers who have done fine work in the Far East, and who will, we are sure, ever remember this kindly act on the part of the people of Hongkong. The subscribers to date are as follow:—

Hon. Mr. D. Landale	...	\$10.00
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk...	...	10.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak	...	10.00
Mr. Ho Fook...	...	10.00
Mr. C. S. Gubbay	...	10.00
Mr. A. T. Hamilton	...	10.00
"M. M."	...	2.00
Rev. C. Cooper Hunt, C.F.	...	10.00
Mr. F. Hicks	...	20.00
Mr. E. G. Smith	...	10.00
Mr. Li Hong-mi	...	5.00
Mr. Guy R. Haywood	...	5.00
"G. G."	...	5.00
Mr. Leo D'Almeida	...	10.00
Mr. J. J. Bryan	...	5.00
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Mr. E. Bruce Shepherd	...	5.00
Members of Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders collected by Mr. J. Elliott	...	40.00
Mr. T. W. Hornby	...	10.00
Mr. J. H. Gardiner	...	10.00
Mr. C. Lauritzen	...	5.00
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Mr. P. W. Goldring	...	10.00
Mr. G. J. B. Syer	...	10.00
"A Friend"	...	5.00
Mr. H. W. Peiley	...	10.00
Mr. A. B. Crow	...	10.00
"A Friend" (Chinese)	...	5.00
Mr. A. E. Crispall	...	5.00
Mr. Chan Kai-ming	...	10.00
"A. B."	...	5.00
Major Macdonald	...	5.00
Mr. A. Course	...	5.00
Mr. Ho Kom-tong	...	10.00
Mr. E. V. Mitchelmore	...	5.00
Total	...	\$312.00

## Proposed Amendment of Immigrants' Exclusion Act.

San Francisco, Dec. 25.  
Secretary Bryan promised Viscount Okuma (Japanese Ambassador to Washington) to take steps for an amendment of the Immigrants' Exclusion Act. It is surmised that the Act will not affect the Japanese so seriously as originally feared. The present situation indicates that the provisions pertaining to the linguistic test, which are discountenanced by President Wilson, will be struck out.

Musical education in the New England Conservatoire of Music. He is about forty years of age and is looked upon as a genius by the greatest of the musical critics of the United States. It might be said that the main secret of his success is due to his perfect dominance over every individual member of the band. He is by nature an artist, of rich and peculiar imagination.

The assistant conductor, Mr. Pedro B. Navarro, has served twelve years in the band. His favourite instrument is the piccolo and there are few who can surpass him on that instrument. He is also the premier instructor of strings in the band, and occupies the first chair in the orchestra as violinist. Major George P. Lyon is in command of the band during the present trip.



## SANITARY BOARD.

THE QUESTION OF  
INSANITARY LANES.Is It Being Shelved by the  
Government?

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last evening. Mr. G. Ome presiding. There were also present, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.I.G., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Dr. Fitz Williams, Mr. Ng Hon-ter, and Dr. F. Clark, M.O.H., with Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

A letter was read from the Government relative to the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the best means of dealing with the present insanitary condition of certain lanes and passages which are used in common by two or more tenements.

Mr. Bowley thought that the Board should reply to the Government that the matter was not satisfactory; it had practically put the matter on the shelf. The question had been before the Board on other occasions and it had been found difficult to place the responsibility upon the proper person. The matter was referred to a committee of the Board and considered by them, and they had come to the conclusion that a trifling amendment of the Ordinance was necessary to secure the result looked for. There seemed to be no reason why the amendment should not be proceeded with at once; it could be put through at a single meeting of the Council, as he had often seen measures put through.

With regard to the Medical Officer of Health's statement, that the matter would be dealt with possibly after the end of the war, he would point out that the motto in Great Britain for those not at the front was "Business as usual," and it certainly was their business to care for the health of the Colony. They knew that gallant members of the Council were very interested in the defence of the Colony, but they had plenty of time at their disposal to put through an amendment of the nature suggested. He therefore proposed a resolution asking the Government to take early steps to introduce the amendment.

Dr. Fitz Williams seconded. He did not see there was any chance, any guarantee, that this would be taken for months or more. The Medical Officer of Health had drawn a red herring in as to the war. That was undoubtedly an important thing, but it had little to do with the cleansing of lanes, which were always with us. Sure, all other amendments were not going to be put off until a general re-arrangement of the Ordinances.

The Medical Officer of Health disclaimed that he had any inner knowledge of the intentions of the Government, but several points in connection with the Ordinance were being collected for the purpose of bringing in an amending Bill. The more of these that could be embodied in that the better. He mentioned that it would be probably after the war, thinking, as he did, in his own mind, that the war would not be of many more months' duration. He thought the matter would be brought forward in a few months, though he had no inner knowledge of the matter. It was quite true that the matter had been before the Board for some time, but this was the first time it had been brought before the Government. He thought a wise resolution would be that the matter should be brought up again in this day three months if nothing had been done by the Government in the meantime.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt seconded. The President said he knew that as soon as it was possible to bring in an amending Bill it would be done and this particular matter would receive consideration. He would prefer that they accepted the letter for the present, and if they found that nothing had been done they could take steps to pass Mr. Bowley's resolution.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried.

## SPECIAL CABLE.

## HOW THE S.S. NILE SANK.

## FOUNDERED THREE HOURS AFTER STRIKING ROCK

## Passengers and Crew Suffering from Exposure.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Jan. 12, 11.30 p.m.

The Fukeji Maru arrived at Wada to-day with 17 passengers and 140 members of the crew of the P. and O. intermediate steamer Nile.

All are suffering from exposure, having saved practically nothing. The Nile struck at 2.30 a.m. on Monday and disappeared at 5.15 a.m.

As soon as she struck, all were summoned on deck and six boats were lowered, the women and children going first.

The Captain, Chief Officer and others left in the last boat as the vessel was settling down.

There was perfect order throughout. The weather was heavy and very dense at the time.

[Capt. H. Powell was in command of the Nile when she left here on the 1st inst.]

SANITARY BOARD  
ELECTION.

It is notified that an election of two members to the Sanitary Board will take place at the Supreme Court on Friday, the 22nd inst., commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Every candidate has to be nominated in writing by one elector and seconded by another and the nominations have to be delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

In the event of the election being contested, voting will commence immediately after the nominations have been read and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

## CLERGYMAN'S PLEA.

## Boy Charged with Larceny.

Wong-luk, a houseboy employed by Mr. T. E. Pearce, 100, The Peak, was charged at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing domestic utensils, etc., valued at \$40. He was arrested by a Chinese constable as he was going to a compradore's shop.

The Rev. J. W. Pearce, on the boy having pleaded guilty, informed Mr. Wood that he would like the boy dealt with leniently, on the ground that he had brought him up from a little boy, and he believed he had yielded to some sudden temptation. He was willing to sign a bond that the boy would come up for judgment when called upon.

His Worship bound the defendant over, warning him that if he committed another offence he would be liable to be proceeded against on this.

## TELEGRAM CODES.

## Four Which May be Used.

It is notified in a Government Gazette Extraordinary that from and after the 15th January the use of the following four codes:—

A. B. C. 5th Edition, Lieber's Standard Telegraphic Code, Scott's Code 10th Edition, Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition),

may be used between Hongkong on one side and neutral territory on the extra-European telegraph system, or British or allied territory wherever situated, on the other.

The three additional codes notified in the Gazette of 24th December, 1914, may be used in telegrams between Hongkong and the United Kingdom only.

The use of codes to or from neutral territory on the European telegraph system is not permitted.

CROWN PRINCE  
INTERVIEWED.

## "The Gentleman Protests Too Much."

For the first time in his life the German Crown Prince has spoken to a newspaper correspondent for publication. This is the remark of Mr. Karl H. von Wiegand, the correspondent in question, Berlin representative of the United Press, and the interview is circulated by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is noted that "the Crown Prince broke all precedents, not only in receiving a correspondent but also in doing so at his headquarters in the field."

We are told by the reporter of the "future Kaiser's frank, greyish-blue eyes, his pleasing, modulating voice, and his simple, unassuming manner."

"I hope your Imperial Highness will pardon my very imperfect German," said the correspondent who was born in America. "Well, then, let's talk English," replied the Prince smilingly. Mr. von Wiegand expresses himself of the opinion that this is not a man who takes delight in war—certainly not the fire-eater he has so often been painted.

"You will never be able to convince the German people," said the Prince, "that this war was not engineered wholly for the purpose of crushing Germany."

It is interesting to learn that "he did not display the evidences of hatred and bitterness of England which prevail in so many circles, high and low, in Germany." On the contrary there was a note (possibly comprehensible) of sadness and regret running throughout his conversation.

Then comes the following dramatic passage in Mr. von Wiegand's article:—

"Tell me what is said about me in America," the Crown Prince said, slowly. Then, observing some slight hesitation on my part, he interjected, "I like frankness and truth."

"Your Imperial Highness has been much misrepresented—or misrepresented," was the reply, "as a war agitator, head of the war party, and general exponent of militarism."

"Yes, I know," came the rejoinder, "and the English Press says even more. It says I steal—with a shake of his head. 'Really do people believe such things of me? Do they think me capable of stealing or of permitting my soldiers to loot French homes?'"

When the reporter told him it was asserted that the Russians had nearly captured the Kaiser in the vicinity of Warsaw, the Crown Prince laughed heartily. "I must tell father that," he said; "he will enjoy it."

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR  
FARMER HAMS & BACONCANNOT BE EXCELLED.  
READ THESE:

## THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Falarat East, followed up his previous successes and record breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

## THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.G. R. R.  
SUPREME COURT.

It is hereby notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, an election of two Members to the Sanitary Board will take place at the Supreme Court on Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1915, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following persons will be entitled to vote, at the election, that is to say:—

Such persons as are included in either of the Jurors Lists referred to in section 7 (3) of the Jury Ordinance, 1877, and also the following persons exempted from serving as Jurors, that is to say, unofficial members of the Executive or of the Legislative Council, barristers and solicitors on the roll of the Supreme Court; duly qualified medical practitioners; dentists in actual practice in the Colony; persons registered under the Pharmacy Ordinance 1908; clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic priests, ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters or of Jews functioning in the Colony; the masters of any school other than a vernacular school in the Colony; the professors, lecturers and other academic officers of the University of Hongkong; the editors, sub-editors and reporters of any daily newspaper published in the Colony; pilots licensed under the Pilots Ordinance, 1904; and persons of sound mind who have previously been included in either of the said Jurors Lists but have been removed therefrom on account of age or infirmity.

The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules contained in Schedule C to the above named Ordinance.

The name of every Candidate shall be nominated in writing by one Elector and seconded by another and the said Nominations delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

Every Nomination shall be personally handed to the Registrar by the Candidate or his Nominator or Secunder.

In the event of the election being contested voting will commence immediately after the Nominations have been read and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

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Every Nomination shall be personally handed to the Registrar by the Candidate or his Nominator or Secunder.

In the event of the election being contested voting will commence immediately after the Nominations have been read and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 2nd January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL  
ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
The General Managers,  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

## TO LET.

TO LET—No. 3 "Lyemmoon Villas" Kowloon. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO  
AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KASHIMA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th January, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary,  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915.

GREAT  
WAR SALE  
NOW PROCEEDING  
AT  
MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make  
**DRASTIC REDUCTIONS**  
in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

MACKINTOSH &amp; Co's., Ltd.,

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VCEUX ROAD, 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.  
ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' &amp; CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS &amp; STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

SEE THAT  
YOU BUYEVERY RECORD  
HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE &amp; LONGER SERVICE.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vaux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.

## BURCOYNE'S

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS.

WINE GROWERS

TO

H. M. THE KING.

Claret Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$17.00

Claret Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 19.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 18.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 20.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

# THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VREUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

# THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Feb.	15th Jan.
TAIYUAN		21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe, and Moji on the 19th January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,422, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1915.

Agents.

# HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 14th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
5.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser \$Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m. T. 19,000 {THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRI., 15th Jan. at noon. T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500 {FRI., 15th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo		\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 16th Jan.
NAGASAKI & Kobe		\$Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 12,500 {TUES., 19th Jan.
S'HAU and Kobe		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan. at noon.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		\$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000 {WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama			

{ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 28th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Hoihow	14th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Ningpo	15th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 13th Jan., 1915.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	S'HAU	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HAU	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	23rd March.

+ via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £36.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £28.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500-15 knots Wednesday, 10th March.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	2th Jan.	14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW-RETURN.

(Occupying 10 to 15 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 19th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 13th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Labral & Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK

Captain T. V. Walker, Chairman of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, whose services in the cause of the nautical profession and seafarers generally have met with so much appreciation, has been appointed for Admiralty service as a Base Superintendent with the rank of Lieutenant, R.N.R. Another member of the Management Committee of the Guild, Captain C.W. Thompson, an Ex-Mayor of Devon, has also received an important Admiralty appointment with the rank of Lieutenant R.N.R.

Admiral Jellicoe and the Merchant Service. The current number of the Gazette issued by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild—a copy of which has been forwarded to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe—contains allusion to the interesting fact that the Admiral is the son of one who during his seafaring career ranked amongst the most respected commanders of the mercantile marine, the late Captain John L. Jellicoe, formerly of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The following communication is now to hand from Admiral Jellicoe:—

"H.M.S. 'Iron Duke,' 2nd November, 1914. I beg to thank you for your letter of the 18th November, and shall be obliged if you will be so good as to convey to the members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild my thanks for the copy of the Guild Gazette. I have read with interest of the valuable work which is being carried out by the Guild, and greatly appreciate the allusion to my father in the personal paragraph on page 11 of the Gazette. I shall be obliged if you will also convey my thanks on behalf of the officers and men of the Grand Fleet, to the members of the Guild, for their assurance of confidence which you are good enough to communicate."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. R. JELlicoe, Admiral.

T. W. Moore, Esq., F.R.G.S., Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild. Captain Littlehales, R.N.R., Agent in London of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, is now about to take up an important Admiralty appointment with the rank of Lieut. Commander, R.N.R. Quite recently the Chief Assistant Secretary of the Guild, Mr. D. H. Bernard, received a Commission of similar rank and is in active service under the Admiralty. Through the medium of the Headquarters and Agencies of the Guild at the different shipping districts, a very large number of their members have been granted Commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve since the outbreak of the war and in the case of officers for minor sweeping duties some forty were nominated by the Guild at the request of the Admiralty, these nominations being duly accepted. The L.R.S. Commissioners have caused their thanks to be conveyed to the Guild for "valuable services rendered."

Shanghai Freight Report. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s freight market report dated January 7, says:—"There is little to add to what we wrote a fortnight ago. The heavy demand for space continues and there is considerably more cargo offering for immediate shipment than the Conference can handle. Owing to the shortage of tonnage the London Conference have been obliged to discontinue forward bookings on cereals and to limit forward bookings of other cargo to one month. Shippers are warned that space should be arranged before making contracts. Rates of freight by the London Conference from the January 5, 1915, on the following cargo, will be increased 20 per cent. over the original tariff dated February, 1914:—Antimony; Crocus and Regulus; Tea; Oil; Castor, Bean, Rapeseed, Cotton and Groundnut. Steamers to the United States via Pacific and via Suez Canal are all practically full up till the end of January. There seems to be no diminution in the volume of trade on the coast, and rates are firm both North and South."

Oysters, Fresh, Frie or Stewed  
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.,  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 15th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at noon
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Mon., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
LONDON	Glengyle	16th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'YER, ST'LE, TACOMA & P'LAND	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to  
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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to  
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## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

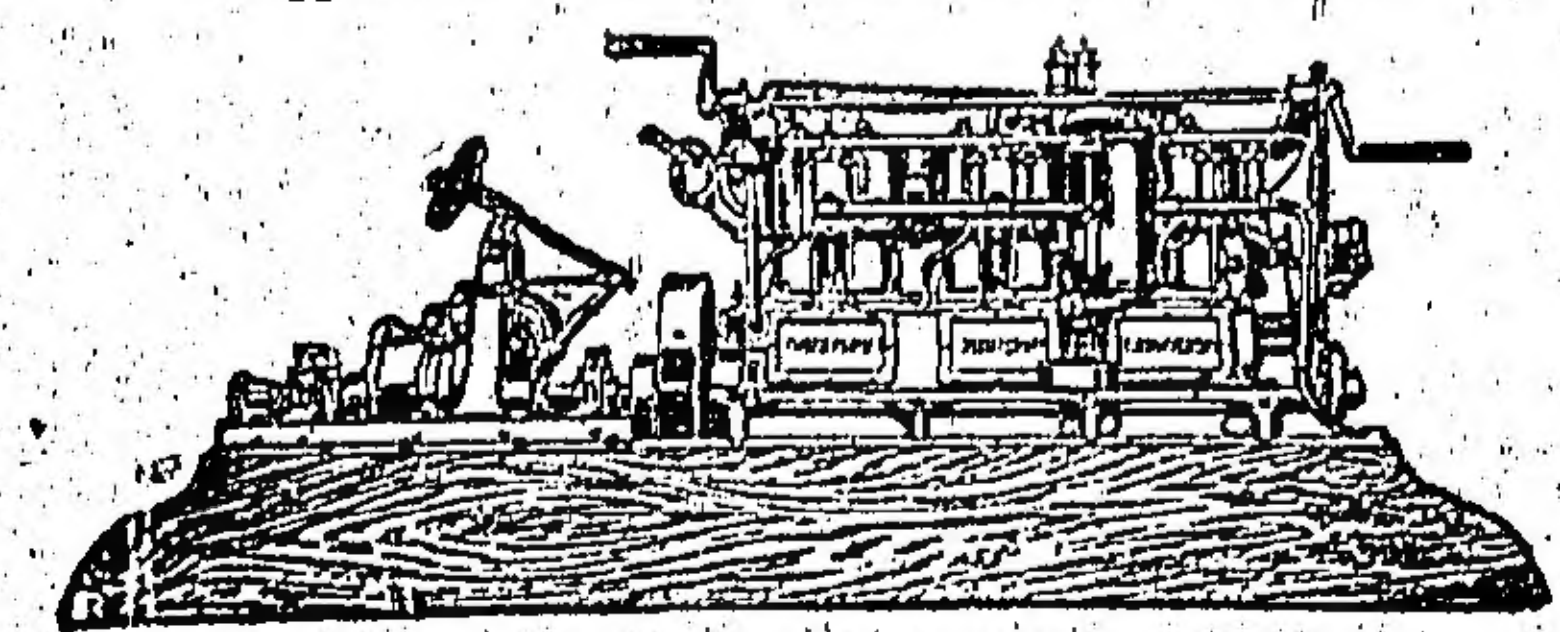
SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWOMEN, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.  
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B. H. P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.  
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.  
Dockyard Manager  
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."  
TELEPHONE No. 211.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Acadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mauchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via B.C. & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Shidzuokam	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports	Aldonham	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Hoihow	B. & S.	14, Jan.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
Ningpo & Shanghai	Ningpo	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Anping, Takao via S'ow & Amoy	Sosaku Maru	O. S. K.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tillwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	E. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NUBIA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th inst. after noon, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th inst. at about daylight.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. RENDORAN from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this Port on the 10th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

The s.s. ORISSA from Calcutta left Saigon on the 14th and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

## CONSIGNEES

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER."

From MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON &amp; STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

## TIDE TABLE.

11th Jan., to 17th Jan. 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	11 50	0 14	Mon.	11 50	0 14
Tues.	12 00	0 24	Tues.	12 00	0 24
Wed.	12 10	0 34	Wed.	12 10	0 34
Thur.	12 20	0 44	Thur.	12 20	0 44
Fri.	12 30	0 54	Fri.	12 30	0 54
Sat.	12 40	1 04	Sat.	12 40	1 04
Sun.	12 50	1 14	Sun.	12 50	1 14

m morning, a afternoon.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. J. Mattook, 5th inst.—Sandakan, 30th, ult., Ger.—J. M. & Co.	Yeo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 11th inst.—Dairen, Coal.—M. B. K.
Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,238, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.	Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. C. Gambrill, 18th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.
Kwangse, Br. s.s. 1,302, Jones, 7th inst.—Amoy, 5th inst., Ballast.—B. & S.	Hong Bao, Br. s.s. 2,086, Ogden, 18th inst.—Singapore, 3th inst., General—Chinese.
Natica, Br. s.s. 3,959, Bramston, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Ballast.—A. P. Co.	Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,119, D. Nimitz, 12th inst.—Quinhon, 8th inst., Salt—Carroll.
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, H. P. Rife, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hirano Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,493, H. Fraser, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Jace, Fr. s.s. 358, Y. Pannier, 9th inst.—Haiphong, 6th inst., Rice—W. Jack.	Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 12th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
	Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Y. Simpson, 12th inst.—Calcutta, 4th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

## TO SAIL

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

Agents.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkin.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE STRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	140 top 170 bottom	20'	9' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	15' 6"	9' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	70'	14'	9' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	9' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	9' 6"	
TAI-KO-KU-SU					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	84'	20'	9' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	450'	84'	20'	9' 6"	
Laurel Dock	271'	74'	15' 6"	9' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 M.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

T. W. OYEN 942, M. M. TAYLOR 943, R. H. B. 944

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDING, Telephone No. 29, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

### HOME FOOTBALL.

#### COMMENTS ON THE LATEST LEAGUE GAMES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 4.

Oldham and Manchester City continue to the outstanding teams in football, and both may be said to typify those modern English methods in which most of the things which tend to give picturesque to play are taboo. It is not a nice style of football to watch, but there is no doubt about its effectiveness, the speed and directness of endeavour counting for more than subtlety and finesse. The play of Oldham is most impressive in point of power, and the forwards show a dash which at times is irresistible. For the past fortnight they have had two of their leading players injured, but the men drafted in have splendidly fitted in with the scheme of things. Their five-goal victory over Middlesbrough was a great triumph, for it was achieved at the expense of a side thoroughly sound. Manchester City continues noteworthy for the soundness of their defence and they are striving to win the Championship on the basis of a goal a match. They have scored 16 fewer goals than Oldham; indeed they have scored fewer goals than the ten clubs which rank below them in the table, but on the other hand they have only had eight recorded against them. There you have the secret of their success. It was a bad day for football last Saturday, rain falling generally, and, as usually happens under these conditions, there were some remarkable scoring matches. Aston Villa, for instance, obtained 5 goals in the first half at Liverpool, whilst the home club in addition to missing a penalty, got the ball into the net three times before the end. At Bolton, where the Wanderers had not won for over two months, there were six goals, three of which were penalty kicks—two for Bolton and one for Tottenham Hotspur, who again showed a fatal weakness in defence. The run-away victories of Blackburn Rovers and Everton were noteworthy for the scoring feats of the centre forward on each side, Dawson (Blackburn) and Parker (Everton) each registering four goals. Everton's success against Sheffield Wednesday on the latter's ground was the great surprise of the day. Results:—

Blackburn R....	3
Burnley .....	0
Bolton W. ....	4
Tottenham H. ....	2
Stadford ....	2
Sheffield U. ....	0
Liverpool ....	3
Aston Villa ....	6
Manchester U. ....	1
Newcastle U. ....	0
Notts County....	0
Bradford City ..	0
Oldham A. ....	5
Middlesbrough ..	1
Sheffield W. ....	1
Everton ....	4
Sunderland ....	2
Chelsea ....	1
West Bromwich A. ....	0
Manchester City ..	1

(Played on the ground of the first named clubs Saturday, November 28.)

#### Position of the Clubs.

	P.W.D.L.F.A.	Goals.
Oldham	14 10 3 1 33	19 23
Manchester C.	14 9 4 1 20	8 22
Blackburn R.	15 8 3 4 33	22 19
Sheffield W.	15 8 3 4 29	19 13
Everton	15 7 4 4 32	15 18
Bradford C.	15 6 5 4 27	21 17
Aston Villa	14 7 3 4 24	23 17
W. Bromwich	15 6 4 5 22	14 16
Barnley	14 6 3 5 25	20 15
Middlesbrough	14 4 7 3 21	22 16
Sunderland	14 6 1 7 24	32 13
Bradford	14 6 1 7 21	29 13
Newcastle U.	15 4 4 7 17	16 12
Liverpool	15 4 4 7 26	38 12
Sheffield U.	14 3 4 6 14	18 11
Chelsea	14 3 5 6 21	27 11
Bolton W.	16 4 2 10 30	43 10
Tottenham	15 3 4 8 22	35 10
Manchester U.	14 3 3 8 15	25 9
Notts C.	14 2 4 8 14	26 8

#### Second League.

Though Huddersfield have been defeated by Derby County they still remain at the top of the Second League. To lose at Derby by a single goal was no disgrace, for the county rank something like Manchester City in the First League. Derby, too, curiously enough, have only had eight goals scored against them. If the question of promotion were to be decided on four months' football instead of eight, there is little doubt that Huddersfield and Derby would go up to the First League. As it is they will have to withstand the strong challenge of the Arsenal, Bristol City, Fulham and Preston North End, and one will have to wait and see what happens. The Arsenal considerably improved their position by defeating Bristol City, who deserve to rank higher than fourth, inasmuch as they have played two games less than the London Club, and are only two points behind. Fulham are becoming more dependable, and this very good side are bound to finish high in the list. Preston North End were probably satisfied at Leeds without having a goal scored against them, but the club will have to play a higher class of football in order to regain their first class status. Results:—

Arsenal .....	3
Bristol C. ....	0
Birmingham ..	0
Blackpool .....	0
Clapton O. ....	2
Bury .....	2
Derby C. ....	1
Huddersfield ..	0
Fulham .....	2
Barnsley .....	0
Hull City .....	3
Notts F. ....	1
Leeds City .....	0
Preston N. E. ....	0
Lincoln City ..	2
Grimsby Town ..	1
Stockport C. ....	3
Leicester F. ....	0
Wolverhampton W. ....	4
Glossop .....	0

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Nov. 28.)

#### Positions of the Clubs.

	P.W.D.L.F.A.	Goals.
Huddersfield	15 10 2 3 25	13 20
Derby C.	14 9 2 3 27	8 22
The Arsenal	16 8 4 4 30	18 20
Bristol C.	14 7 4 3 26	18 18
Fulham	15 8 2 5 27	19 18
Preston N.E.	15 7 4 4 19	10 18
Birmingham	14 6 4 4 25	16 16
Jury	14 7 2 5 27	27 16

Barnsley	14	7	2	5	15	20	16
Wolverhampton	15	6	3	8	20	20	15
Stockport C.	14	5	4	5	17	18	14
Hull C.	14	8	2	8	20	10	14
Clapton O.	15	5	4	0	17	18	14
Grimsby T.	15	5	4	8	14	28	13
Leeds C.	15	4	4	7	21	22	12
Notts F.	16	0	8	0	21	31	12
Lincoln C.	15	4	3	8	16	25	11
Blackpool	14	4	1	9	10	25	9
Leicester F.	15	4	1	10	14	30	9
Glossop	15	2	3	10	14	31	7

#### Southern League.

There are many who think that Millwall ought to be at the top of the Southern League and there is little doubt that this distinction will come to them if their form of the last six weeks be maintained. There is the best record, and in all recent matches their football has been finely balanced. Reading's three goals to one victory was specially valuable, for it not only meant their own advance, but the poggling back of their rivals—Brighton. The latter have been rather unfortunate lately through injuries to players, and their forward line, which has never quite corresponded in excellence with the other departments of the side, has been upset. But their defeat at Reading was no surprise; most teams will lose at Reading. Watford have lost their distinction and are now playing like an ordinary side. Their defence remains excellent, and decline has come with the falling off of the forwards. Many scoring chances were missed against West Ham, and this was the cause of their defeat. There are signs of a revival in the affairs of the Crystal Palace who gained their best victory to date against the Argyle at Plymouth. Results:—

Bristol R. ....	2
Exeter City ....	1
Croydon C. ....	0
Cardiff C. ....	1
Luton .....	0
Millwall .....	2
Northampton... ..	4
Norwich City... ..	1
Plymouth A. ....	1
Crystal Palace ..	4
Queen's P. R. ....	1
Portsmouth ....	2
Reading .....	3
Brighton .....	1
Southampton... ..	2
Gillingham .....	1
Watford .....	0
West Ham U. ....	1
Southend U. ....	1
Swindon .....	0

Abandoned.

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Nov. 28.)

	P.W.D.L.F.A.	Goals.
Reading	16 11 2 3 31	18 22
Millwall	14 10 2 2 24	12 24
Brighton	16 9 3 4 21	18 21
Portsmouth	16 8 4 4 21	14 20
Watford	15 7 5 3 19	11 19
West Ham	15 8 2 5 24	23 18
Cardiff C.	14 8 1 5 24	10 17
Exeter C.	14 7 2 5 24	16 16
Northampton	14 6 4 4 21	18 16
Swindon	14 5 4 5 24	25 14
Southampton	15 6 2 7 27	32 14
Bristol R.	16 6 2 8 27	37 14
Luton	17 5 3 0 25	35 12
Plymouth A.	15 3 6 6 23	25 12
Southend U.	15 4 3 6 12	16 11
Crystal P.	14 4 3 7 17	21 11
Norwich City	14 2 6 6 13	23 10
Croydon C.	15 3 3 9 10	22 9
Queen's P. R.	14 2 5 7 13	22 9
Gillingham	15 2 2 11 16	33 6

High Lama Priest's Mansion Burnt Down.

Harbin, Dec. 25. Fire broke out on the premises of the high Lama priest at Kulon on Wednesday night. The soldiers tried hard to extinguish the flames, but to no effect; largely due to the defective fire-fighting equipment. The whole buildings were reduced to ashes, together with most of the treasures, important documents, etc. —Manchuria D. N.

### KOMAGATA MARU CASE.

#### Captains Gives Evidence on Coal-Stealing Charge.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was resumed in which S. Miyaji, the chief officer of the s.s. Komagata Maru, was charged with the theft of about twenty tons of coal, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Denoon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the complainants and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. Two Chinese were charged with receiving. The master of the Komagata Maru said he signed the bill of lading, and he received on board at Hongkong the coal set out on the document. The defendant was his chief officer, and his duties in connection with cargo were to superintend the loading and discharging. It was his duty, as far as possible, to see all cargo discharged. He had under his charge the stowaways and the ship's tallymen. Witness engaged them and the defendant had control of them. Freight was charged on the cargo discharged. The consignees had also their tallymen, who were the sole representatives of the consignees on board. Their duties were to receive all the cargo on board according to the weights specified on the bill of lading. They had a right to go into the hold to see whether the cargo was discharged or not. It was their duty to do so. After the cargo was discharged they had to report to the chief officer and give him a receipt for the weight received and to receive one from him in exchange; there were duplicates, one given to the tallymen and one retained by the ship. If there was a deficiency it was the chief officer who had to report to him that there was such a shortage between the amount on the bill of lading and the amount received. There was a shortage, but not above the average.

Mr. Shenton:—What do you mean by the average?

Witness:—One and a half per cent.

Mr. Shenton:—You know that by what Mr. Lewis told you?

Mr. Lewis:—It is allowed for in your charter-party. My friend is making a suggestion that I have coached the witness.

His Worship:—I want to make a note.

Mr. Shenton:—We thought when we lost Mr. Slade, we lost these interjections, but he has left his protégé behind—(laughter).

Mr. Lewis:—That's you, I suppose.

Witness, continuing, said it was the duty of the consignees to clean the hold. It was the chief officer's duty to take the consignee's tallyman down the hold and see that all cargo had been discharged. It was the duty of the ship's stowaways to carry the coal out of the hold to the consignees' to sweep the hold. The stowaways received instructions from the chief officer. Finding coal in the hold to the extent of twenty-one tons, the chief officer should have told the stowaways, but perhaps no one knew there was so much. It was absurd to suggest from half a ton to one ton sweepings out of a four thousand ton cargo. It should be more than ten tons.

Mr. Shenton:—The coal business is not so profitable. We should all like cargoes like that. If the chief officer found twenty-one tons, could he give it away?

Witness:—I have no experience in coal; I cannot say.

Mr. Shenton:—He has been giving expert evidence all along and now he says he does not know—(laughter).

Mr. Lewis:—He is your witness.

Mr. Shenton:—From your office.

By Mr. Lewis:—Cargo could be taken before breaking bulk,

### A WOMAN'S LOSS.

#### Said to have been Robbed on the Ferry.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Fong Kai-ming was charged with stealing from the person of a passenger on a boat belonging to the "Star" Ferry Co. the sum of \$10, on January 10.

Inspector Kerr prosecuted on behalf of the police and Mr. Otto Keng Sing defended. The case for the Police was that the complainant, a married woman, was travelling on the ferry, sitting next to the defendant, when she felt her pocket suddenly grow lighter. She looked down and saw the defendant withdrawing his hand from her pocket. He passed a roll of \$10 worth of subsidiary coin and a knife to a friend in the crowd. A witness was also called to say he saw the defendant rip the pocket with a knife. The complainant on a friend caught the defendant, who was arrested at the Ferry Wharf. The defendant was discharged, the magistrates not being convinced by the evidence.

### LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed by Messrs. Wright and Hornby that the Langkat output from the 1st to the 10th inst. is as follows:—

	Tons
Jan. 1	234
" 2	227
" 3	217
" 4	217
" 5	203
" 6	199
" 7	207
" 8	208
" 9	213
" 10	204

### Judgment Reserved.

In the action against the Green Island Cement Co., this afternoon, Mr. Potter concluded his address to the Court and his Lordship reserved judgment.

### Bishop Pozzoni.

The Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, has left the Colony on a visit to the Sai Kung district. He will return by or before January 24.

and paid for less one and a half per cent, which covered shortage.

From one to two per cent, was generally the shortage through loading and discharging, in sweepings. The shortage on the cargo he carried, based on the usual allowance of one and a half per cent, would amount to about 55 tons. As a matter of fact it only amounted to 32½ tons. Brackets did break in the loading and in the course of the journey. Even when they did not break they caused a dust.

By Mr. Shenton:—The chief officer only reported to him that he had taken the consignee's tallyman into the hold; there were sweepings and he told the tallyman to take them away. He did not report to him what the answer was. The brigquettes were stored in a special part of the ship on the top of the dust coal. The brigquettes were stacked up. At Hongkong some brigquettes were mixed up in the dust coal.

Giving evidence against the two Chinese charged with "receiving," the captain spoke to receiving on board the amount of cargo mentioned on the bill of lading. The cargo was delivered in Hongkong 32½ tons short.

By Mr. Dixon (for the defence):—He did not know, until he saw the coal at No. 2 station, that twenty-one tons of coal had been given to one of the defendants. He was told by the police. He did not know how many men came on board to clean the ship. The cleaning was usually done by the ship's crew when they could not get any coals to do so.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

### HOUSEKEEPER'S CLAIM.

#### The Action Against a Bank Manager.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was resumed in which Miss M. D'Almeida, 82 Wanchai Road, sued J. D. F. Mulder, manager of the Bank of Canton, Limited. The plaintiff claimed \$113.74, being \$83.74 monies paid for and on behalf of the defendant at his request; \$15, one month's wages; and \$15 in lieu of notice. She also claimed the return of a navy blue serge overcoat, two white flannel blouses, one coat, one green cloth skirt, one red blanket, two Japanese screens, one embroidered frame, or, in the alternative, the sum of \$75, being the value thereof. The plaintiff also claimed the costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff went into the box again.

Mr. Gardiner said that the sum of \$83.74 was outstanding.

By Mr. Mason:—The item of \$180 was made up of divers amounts. In June she was paid some money. She was paid \$70 in July. She only received \$180. She noted the amount; she received from Mr. Mulder. These notes she left in Mrs. Mulder's draw with a Dairy Farm bill. The bills she produced in Mr. Mason's office were not her accounts. She received \$50 when she left. She did not receive \$220. She received but \$180 in notes which was to represent the subsidiary coin equivalent of \$200. When she asked for more money she was sent away. The amount was meant to be \$200.

His Lordship:—Were the arrangements between you based on subsidiary coin?—No. Then why this talk of subsidiary coin?—He never told me anything about it.

By Mr. Gardiner:—In consequence of Mr. Mulder calling \$180, \$200, she went to see the "compradore." She received a note from him saying that she had paid the account in notes and not in small coin.

Mr. Mason said he would describe plaintiff's evidence; the story told the Court was an elaborate concoction of falsehoods set upon a foundation of truth. In other words, it consisted of a series of half truths, and, as his Lordship knew, a story of that description was one of the most difficult in the world to refute and to rebut, especially in a case of that description where it would be the word of one person against the word of another. To begin with, the plaintiff told the Court she was a housekeeper from the beginning of April to May.

Mr. Gardiner:—May.

Mr. Gardiner:—May.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

"GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

New high power twin screw steamers, offering excellent accommodation.

s.s. "GLENCEY" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless telegraphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified doctor also stewards carried.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.







COUNTRIES AT WAR.	
Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
	France.
Austria	Belgium.
	Japan.
Turkey	Servia.
	Montenegro.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1903.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassination.

Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggestion conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France sent. Russia, expiring at noon, Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalists. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war.

First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liège begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liège. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 11.—Liège still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haaselt and Ramillies.

August 12.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 13.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 14.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 15.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 16.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 17.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians repulse Austrians along the Drina.

August 18.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 19.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrendered to British.

August 20.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 21.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 22.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 23.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy several islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailicz. Announced that in several fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 230,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forced 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37-1.2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German rights wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberskobe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny, and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material. Rawarska and occupy Czernovita. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. German fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressay and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept.—27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. Tsar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Veranens.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In this big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Oostmoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaohau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviator drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cap Province, having concluded a agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Fontoporos (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at La Palmas, with the crews of 11 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 7 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Francis Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupo to Arras, but Allies stop advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between British and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Telingau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at a Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffig River, German East Africa; the sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty toward British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German cruiser annihilated south of Bizoshoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shells out of trenches, but brilliant counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engaged with the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attack in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Austria taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisted an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war, at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge, thus causing register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation; in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and El Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser pronounced.

December 9.—General Beyer meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers *Schernhorst*, *Graessener* and *Leipzig* were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser *Nurnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South Africa rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser *Friedrich Karl* strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that *Soleism's Cathedral* is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship *Messoudiyeh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. *Bulwark* was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rabel leader, Cipri Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German office against Tripoli. Announced the Kaiser has completely recovered from in position and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplane, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Ouxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces recaptured Wafish Bay. Austrians occupy Bangaville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Birykamysch, entire Turkish Corps including General Commanding being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Carducci Mercier by Germany announced.

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 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, Jan. 8th, 1915.



**EXCHANGE.**

**American Bar Association.**  
The inaugural dinner of the American Bar Association of the Far East will be held at the Shanghai Club on Friday evening, when an address will be delivered by the President.

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**NOTICE.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for Hongkong will be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on Friday the 15th January, 1915, at 12 o'clock.

All those interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

A. M. O. GALE,  
H. n. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915.

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